

## MOV

- But when no female arts his mind could move,  
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden's Tristram*  
What can thy mind to this long journey move,  
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Dryden*
4. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.  
If he see aught in you that makes him like,  
That any thing he sees, which moves his liking,  
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shakespeare's King John*  
It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,  
To let him live; where he arrives he moves  
All hearts against us. *Shakespeare's King Lear*  
Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,  
Wou'dst thou be mov'd to pity, or bellow  
An alms? *Dryden's Persius*  
Images are very sparingly to be introduced; their proper  
place is in poems and orations, and their use is to move pity  
or terror, compassion and resentment. *Felton on the Classics*  
O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid, move  
Or all those tender names. *Pope*
5. To make angry.  
From those bloody hands  
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground,  
And hear the sentence of your mov'd prince. *Shakespeare*  
They have mov'd me to jealousy. *Deut. xxxii. 21*
6. To put into commotion.  
When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was  
mov'd about them. *Ruth i. 19*
7. To conduct regularly in motion.  
They, as they move  
Their starry dance in numbers that compute  
Days, months, and years, towards his all cheering lamp,  
Turn swift their various motions. *Milton*
- To MOVE, v. n.  
1. To go from one place to another.  
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,  
The wood began to move.  
Within this three mile may you see it coming;  
I lay a moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*  
In him we live, move, and have our being. *Acts xvii. 28*  
Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Gen.*  
On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,  
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,  
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.  
The senses represent the earth as immoveable; for though  
it do move in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glan.*  
This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being liter-  
al, makes us conceive that spirits move up and down, and  
have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in  
space. *Locke*  
When we are come to the utmost extremity of body,  
what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that  
it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself  
can move into it? *Locke*  
Any thing that moves round about in a circle in less time  
than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds,  
is not perceived to move, but seems to be a perfect entire  
circle of that matter. *Locke*
- The goddess moves  
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope's Odyssy*  
2. To walk; to bear the body.  
See great Marcellus! how inur'd to toils  
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To go forward.  
Through various hazards and events we move  
To Latium. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.  
When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor  
mov'd for him, he was full of indignation. *Ezra. v. 9*
- MOVABLE, adj. [from move.]  
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may  
be carried from place to place.  
In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no  
settled habitation, yet a moveable tabernacle they were com-  
manded of God to make. *Hooker, b. v.*  
When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in  
moveable and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon*  
Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral mat-  
ter, which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more  
easily. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*  
Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of  
the most moveable rivers in the world, that is so often shifted  
out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy*
2. Changing the time of the year.  
The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the  
moveable festivals of the Christian church are regulated. *Haller*
- MOVABLES, n. f. [meubles, Fr.] Goods; furniture; dilin-  
guished from real or immoveable possessions: as, lands or  
house.
- We seize  
The plate, coin, revenues, and moveables,  
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possessor. *Shakespeare*

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- Let him that moved you hither,  
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first  
You were a moveable. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*  
—Why, what's a moveable?  
—A joint stool.  
Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,  
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden*
- MOVABLENESS, n. f. [from moveable.] Mobility; possibility  
to be moved.
- MOVABLY, adv. [from moveable.] So as it may be moved.  
His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, moveably  
joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Grew*
- MOVABLES, adj. Unmov'd; not to be put out of the place.  
The lungs, though untouched, will remain moveables as to  
any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle*  
The Grecian phalanx, moveable as a tow'r,  
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his power. *Pope's Iliad*
- MOVEMENT, n. f. [mouvement, French.]  
1. Manner of moving.  
What farther relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of  
introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which  
raise a different movement in the mind, compassion and pity.  
*Pope's Essay on Homer*  
Under workmen are expert enough at making a single  
wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the  
several parts, or regulate the movement. *Swift*
2. Motion.  
MOVING, adj. [movens, Latin.] Moving.  
If it be in some part movant, and in some part quiescent,  
it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew's Conf.*
- MOVING, n. f. [movers, Lat.] That which moves another.  
That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day  
and night, sense may assure us; but whether the sun or earth  
be the common mover, cannot be determined (but by a  
further appeal. *Clarville's Serp.*
- MOVING, n. f. [from move.]  
1. The person or thing that gives motion.  
O thou eternal mover of the heav'ns,  
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shakespeare*  
The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour  
of some intelligent mover, as the heavenly orbs are supposed  
to be turned. *Wilkins's Math. Magick*
2. Something that moves, or stands not still.  
You as the soul, as the first mover, you  
Vigour and life on ev'ry part bestow. *Waller*  
So orbs from the first mover motion take,  
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden*
3. A propeller.  
See here these movers, that do prize their honours  
At a crack'd drachm; cushions, leaden spoons,  
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*  
If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the  
church of England express'd in the thirty-nine articles, give  
not the least ear to the movers thereof. *Bacon*
- MOVING, participial adj. [from move.] Pathetic; touching;  
adapted to affect the passions.  
Great Jupiter,  
The moving pray'r of Æacus did grant,  
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackmore*
- MOVINGLY, adv. [from moving.] Pathetically; in such a man-  
ner as to seize the passions.  
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other  
books, the Psalms do both more briefly and more movingly  
express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are  
written. *Hooker, b. v.*  
I would have had them writ more movingly. *Shakespeare*  
His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,  
Speak all so movingly in his behalf,  
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison's Cato*
- MOUCHT, for might. Obsolete.
- MOULD, n. f. [mugel, Swedish.]  
1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept  
motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be  
perfect plants.  
All moulds are inceptions of putrefaction, as the moulds of  
pies and flesh, which moulds turn into worms. *Bacon*  
Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees, but may  
be better sort as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon*  
Another special affinity is between plants and mould, or pu-  
trefaction; for all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in arefaction,  
will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The malt made in Summer is apt to contract mould. *Mort.*  
A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a college,  
has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul, and all  
his airs have aukwardness in them. *Watts*
2. [Mole, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing  
grows.  
Those moulds that are of a bright chestnut or hazelly colour  
are accounted the best; next to that, the dark grey and russet  
moulds are accounted best; the light and dark ash-colour are  
reckoned the worst, such as are usually found on common or  
heathy

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- heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be ap-  
proved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst  
of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of  
the country, and for the most part produces nothing but goss,  
furz, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up  
by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being always the  
best that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but such as  
will easily dissolve; of a just consistence between sand and  
clay. *Miller*  
Though worms devour me, though I turn to mould,  
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandy's Paraph.*  
The black earth, every-where obvious on the surface of  
the ground, we call mould. *Woodward*
3. Matter of which any thing is made.  
When the world began,  
One common mass compos'd the mould of man. *Dryden*  
Nature form'd me of her softest mould,  
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,  
And sunk me even below my weak sex. *Addison's Cato*
4. [Mould, Spanish; moule, French.] The matrix in which  
any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form.  
If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared,  
it may be easily perceived they had all one original mould. *Hooker, b. v.*  
A dangerous precedent were left for the casting of prayers  
into certain poetical moulds. *Hooker, b. v.*  
French churches all cast according unto that mould which  
Calvin had made. *Hooker*  
My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould  
Wherewith this trunk was fram'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*  
New honours come upon him,  
Like our strange garments cleave not to their mould,  
But with the end of use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*  
You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as  
you make the moulds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 502.*
- The liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought  
Fullest, or grav'd in metal. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more  
pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's  
fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast  
the mass again into a new and better mould. *Burnet*  
Sure our souls were near allied, and thine  
Cast in the same poetick mould with mine. *Dryden*  
Here in fit moulds to Indian nations known,  
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore*
4. Cast; form.  
No mates for you,  
Unless you were of gentler, milder mould. *Shakespeare*  
William earl of Pembroke was a man of another mould,  
and making, and of another fame, being the most universally  
belov'd of any man of that age; and, having a great office  
in the court, he made the court itself better esteem'd, and  
more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon*
- Learn  
What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,  
Or substance, how endu'd, and what their pow'r,  
And where their weakness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
So must the writer, whose productions should  
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar mould. *Waller*  
From their main-top joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which for their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden*  
Hans Carvel, impotent and old,  
Married a lass of London mould. *Prior*
5. The future or contexture of the skull.  
To MOULD, v. a. [from the noun.] To contract concreted  
matter; to gather mould.  
In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,  
And will be found with peril and with pain;  
Ne cau the man that moulds in idle cell  
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent,  
and baked meats will mould, more than in others. *Bacon*
- To MOULD, v. a. To cover with mould; to corrupt by  
mould.  
Very coarse, hoary, moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon  
their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better  
provision. *Knotley's Hist. of the Turks*
- To MOULD, v. a. [from the noun.] To model.  
1. To form; to shape; to model.  
Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Here is the cap your worship did bespeak;  
Why this was moulded on a poringer,  
A velvet dist; fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakespeare*  
The king had taken such liking of his person, that he re-  
solved to make him a master-piece, and to mould him plato-  
nically to his own idea. *Wotton's Buckingham*  
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay  
To mould me man?  
He forgoeth and mouldeth metals, and builds houses. *Hale*

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- By the force of education we may mould the minds and  
manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them  
the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain.  
*Atterbury's Sermons*
- Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,  
Of dull and venal a new world to mould,  
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad, b. iv.*  
A faction in England, under the name of puritan, moulded  
up their new schemes of religion with republican principles  
in government. *Swift*
- For you alone he stole  
The fire that forms a manly soul;  
Then, to compleat it ev'ry way,  
He moulded it with female clay. *Swift's Miscel.*  
Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were  
moulded into the form of some fiction or fable like those of  
Æsop. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*
2. To knead: as, to mould bread.  
MOVABLE, adj. [from mould.] What may be moulded.  
The differences of figurative and not figurative, mouldable  
and not mouldable, are piebald notions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- MOVABLE, n. f. [from mould.] He who moulds.  
To MOULDER, v. n. [from mould.] To be turned to dust; to  
perish in dust; to be diminished.  
If he had fat still, the enemies army would have mouldered  
to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would  
take. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Whatsoever moulders, or is washed away, is carried down  
into the lower grounds, and nothing ever brought back again.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth*  
Those formed stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed  
upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and  
moulder away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken  
to pieces. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. v.*
- To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,  
Great William's glories to recall,  
When statues moulder, and when arches fall. *Prior*  
Finding his congregation moulder every Sunday, and hear-  
ing what was the occasion of it, he resolv'd to give his parish  
a little Latin in his turn. *Addison's Spect. No. 221.*
- To MOULDER, v. a. [from mould.] To turn to dust; to  
crumble.  
The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of  
those rocks when their foundations have been mouldered with  
age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addison on Italy*  
With nodding arches, broken temples spread,  
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;  
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,  
Some, hostile fury. *Pope*
- MOVABLE, n. f. [from mouldy.] The state of being mouldy.  
Flesh, fish, and plants, after a mouldiness, rottenness, or  
corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- MOVING, n. f. [from mould.] Ornamental cavities in wood  
or stone.  
Hollow mouldings are required in the work. *Maxon*
- MOVING, n. f. [mold and jeoppan, Saxon.] A mole;  
a small animal that throws up the earth.  
Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,  
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust  
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven fly,  
But like a mouldwarp in the earth doth lie. *Spenser*  
While they play the mouldwarps, unfavoury damps diffem-  
per their heads with annoyance only for the present. *Carew*  
With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the  
fichat and the mouldwarp. *Walton's Angler*
- MOVING, adj. [from mould.] Overgrown with concretions.  
Is thy name mouldy?  
—Yea.  
—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.  
—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent: things that are mouldy  
lack use. Well said, Sir John. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
The marble looks white and fresh, as being exposed to the  
winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it  
preserves itself from that mouldy colour which others contract.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy*
- To MOULT, v. n. [muyten, Dutch.] To shed or change the  
feathers; to lose feathers.  
Some birds upon moulting turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts,  
after their moulting, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon*  
Time shall moult away his wings,  
E'er he shall discover  
In the wide whole world again  
Such a constant lover. *Suckling*  
The widow'd turtle hangs her moulting wings,  
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garth*
- To MOUNCH, } v. a. [mouch, to eat much. *Angl.* This word  
is retained in Scotland, and denotes the ob-  
tunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing  
eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word  
manger. *Macbean*  
A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,  
And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*  
MOUND.